

Our War for Democracy is Here, Against the Bosses, Stassen and Tobin

# THE INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZER

Official Organ of Motor Transport and Allied Workers Industrial Union Local 544-CIO  
MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE: 1328 SECOND STREET NORTH

Minnesota Historical Society  
St. Paul, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1941

Stand all as  
one  
Till right  
is done!  
Believe and  
dare and do!

MINNESOTA  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY

FIVE CENTS

## Local 544-CIO Pays Tribute to Grant Dunne Pioneer Organizer and Builder of 544 is Laid to Rest at Fort Snelling

### Funeral Address

By Farrell Dobbs

Grant John Dunne was born June 18, 1893, on a farm east of Little Falls, Minnesota. He went through eighth grade in a one-room schoolhouse in the country. Soon after the turn of the century the Dunne family moved to Minneapolis. Grant went to South high school for one year, and then, like so many sons of the workingclass, he went to forego schooling and go to work. He got his first job as a bill collector for the Railway Express company. During the next few years he held various jobs in Minneapolis.

On February 6, 1918, he was married to Clara Houck. They had four children, Claire, John, Richard and Russell. Five months after their marriage Grant was inducted into the 3rd Pioneer Infantry, and one month later he was in the front-line trench in France.

#### First World War

His first great lesson in life he learned from the imperialist war, which took up his life, took him from his home who was with their first son, and he was with them, untrained, into the maelstrom of war. Grant served in the front line at the Argonne sector from September 26, 1918, to the Armistice. On the very eve of the Armistice he was transporting munitions to the front lines when he was caught with other soldiers in a terrific explosion at an ammunition dump. Grant sustained a severe case of shellshock. He was hospitalized in France and brought back to the United States on a stretcher.

On October 21, 1919, Grant was released from Fort Snelling with an honorable discharge. His recovery from the war wounds was slow, and he suffered many relapses, especially in the last year of his life when the existence of another World War brought back to him the sufferings he saw and experienced in the First World War.

In 1920 he obtained employment as an office worker in Minneapolis. He was very conscious of the fact that his lack of formal schooling was a handicap, and he took up the task of self-education. Discovering a talent for figures, he immersed himself in the study of mathematics. Later he entered the construction industry, working his way up to the post of executive secretary of a large construction firm, then serving the firm as branch manager in St. Louis and Washington, D. C. Still later, he was employed as an expert estimator with a plumbing supply house in St. Louis, where his expert knowledge of the industry was frequently consulted by others.

Then came the economic crash of 1929. Grant, like millions of other persons, was thrown into the ranks of the unemployed. In 1918 he had been a victim of the first imperialist World War. In 1929 he became an economic victim of that same system that fought about the First and Second World Wars. He searched everywhere for work, but no work was to be found.

In 1931 he brought his family back to Minneapolis. Their savings were gone. The family went on relief.

How did it come about that he and millions of others wanted to work but could find no work to perform? Grant asked himself this question. He again applied himself to study. He found a system of capitalism to be responsible for the great ills of mankind. He found the answer in the working-

class movement. He came to understand the need for trade unions and for trade union struggle. He came to see the necessity for working-class political action. Fearlessly he threw himself into the task of building the union movement, of strengthening the workers' political movement. He devoted the remainder of his years to these tasks. He helped other workers find the solution to their problems.

In 1933 Grant finally landed a job as coal driver. He applied his knowledge. He was one of the pioneers who helped launch the campaign to organize the Minneapolis drivers, who helped build that organization which later came to be known as Local 544.

#### What Grant's Union Accomplished

There is scarcely a worker in the city of Minneapolis today who can compare his present wages and conditions with those existing in 1933, without realizing that he has benefited himself to some extent, in some way, thanks to the far-reaching results of the work of Local 544 and later Local 544. The great drivers' strikes of 1934 drove the Citizens Alliance back into the shadows and lifted the workers to their feet. Grant played a big part in the successful organization of the drivers. Seldom in the forefront, so far as the public was concerned, Grant made heavy contributions to his union. He served it as a skillful organizer. He was especially versatile in committee work. He played a brilliant role in presenting testimony on the workers' movement and the needs of the workers and the unemployed, to various governmental bodies in Washington. For years he served the Federal Workers Section as its assistant from the General Drivers Union.

Grant would always rise to his fullest stature at the time when his organization was facing its greatest crises.

In the summer of 1934, when Governor Olson's national guards were on the streets of Minneapolis, were turning loose the trucks with military permits, were breaking our strike, raiding our strike headquarters, arresting our leaders and our pickets, Grant more than any other person helped turn the tide of battle. He appeared before the governor and before the colonels, forcing the release of the arrested union leaders, forcing the guardsmen to evacuate the union headquarters.

All during these years Grant suffered periodically from his war wounds. Often it was hard and sometimes impossible for him to function.

Grant did the greatest individual service for me that anyone ever performed. He picked me out from behind a coal pile in 1933, where I was shoveling coal for 35¢ an hour, bewildered and confused by life. Grant set my feet on the high road of the workers' political movement.

#### His Greatest Contribution

Grant has started hundreds of other workers on this same path, the only path that leads to the ultimate solution of all our major problems. Grant has opened the eyes of hundreds to the realities of our economic and political system. Through these men Grant Dunne will continue to serve the workers' movement until the final victory is won. This is his greatest contribution to humanity.

In recent years, Grant has seen the world again enveloped in another

(Continued on page 4)

### Grant Dunne, Working-Class Warrior



1893-1941

## Court to Review Stassen Decision On November 29th

Ramsey County District Court Orders Blair to Appear With All Papers and Files to Answer Local 544-CIO

The court review of the entire Stassen-Blair ruling denying democratic elections to the Minneapolis drivers will begin Saturday, November 29th, 10 a. m., before District Court in Ramsey County.

On Monday Judge Gustavus Loevinger granted the petition of Local 544-CIO for a writ of certiorari. The court signed an order upon Stassen's obedient state labor conciliator pointing out that in certifying Local "544"-AFL without elections "you made said order contrary to law and in abuse of your discretion."

The court orders Blair to return to the court "all papers, petitions, documents, notices, files and proceedings in your possession or under your control" pertaining to the unjust Blair decision. T. T. Neal, Tobin's receiver, is also instructed to present himself in court.

#### 544-CIO Gives Reasons

In applying for the writ, attorneys for Local 544-CIO summarized in their petition the course of the Blair hearing and his brazen decision to deny democracy to the drivers.

Excerpts from the 544-CIO petition follow:

"... That on or about the 25th day of August, 1941, relator (544-CIO) began the introduction of testimony to prove that respondent Local 544-AFL had compelled or attempted to compel the employees

aforsaid to join Local 544-AFL and to refrain from joining Local 544-CIO by threats of violence and other unlawful interference with their persons and assaulted and unlawfully threatened persons in the pursuit of their lawful employment.

#### Methods of Tobin Machine

"That respondent produced as witnesses more than one hundred seventy (170) persons employed in the industries as hereinbefore set out and of the said witnesses a great number testified to acts of violence, threats and physical assaults committed by respondents 544-AFL or by their agents, servants or employees; that by reason of said acts of physical violence, assaults and threats, a large number of said witnesses and others were compelled to and did become members of respondent union, Local 544-AFL, and because of such violence, assaults and threats,

(Continued on page 2)

### Military Service Held at Grave

His Work Resulted in Gains for Workers Throughout Minneapolis and Northwest—Thousands of Workers Pay Last Respects to Working-Class Warrior

Grant Dunne, one of the founders and builders of the Minneapolis drivers' union movement, a leader of the great 1934 strikes, and a World War veteran, and at the time of his death an organizer for Local 544-CIO, was buried Tuesday morning.

Brother Grant died by his own hand last Saturday evening, confronting burdens which he found unbearable—his prosecution at the hands of the federal government, the treatment accorded his union by Governor Stassen, the treachery of Dictator Tobin, the prospect of seeing his first-born son march off to a new imperialist war. All these burdens aggravated the wounds and shocks suffered by Grant while serving in the U. S. Army in France, and he reached his last decision.

Hundreds of union men and women whom Grant had served in his life turned out to honor our fallen brother at the services Tuesday morning. Farrell Dobbs, whom Grant had brought to the workers' movement and who served with Grant on the organizing committee and strike committee which planned and conducted the great drivers' strikes in 1934, delivered the impressive funeral address before a crowd that packed the Gleason mortuary. Grant had wanted it that way. Brother Dobbs' funeral address is printed elsewhere on this page.

#### Receives Military Honors

Ironically, the federal government (which has charged Grant together with 28 other members of Local 544-CIO and the Socialist Workers Party, with "subversive conspiracy found itself honoring Brother Dunne with military services in the national cemetery at Fort Snelling, for his part in the First World War.

Throughout Sunday and Monday hundreds of members of Local 544 and workingmen and women from the whole movement filed through the mortuary to pay their respects to a man whom they knew as an uncompromising fighter for their class. The family received scores of messages of sympathy from unions in many cities whom Grant had aided.

Numerous floral offerings were sent by local unions and union friends.

Flowerbearers were Grant's four brothers—Vincent, Miles, Fenton, Paul—and Carl Skoglund and George Froberg.

Following labor's salute to Grant, he was buried with the full military honors accorded World War veterans in the soldiers' cemetery at Fort Snelling. The flag-draped coffin was saluted by the traditional gun salvo and the playing of taps.

Grant is survived by his wife, Clara; four sons, Claire, John, Richard and Russell; his brothers, Vincent, Miles, Paul, Fenton and William; and a sister.

#### Achieved Much

His record in the labor movement was a long and honorable one. He played a leading role in the February, May and July strikes of 1934; and, as Brother Dobbs recalled, was chiefly responsible for turning the tide towards victory at a crucial point in the July strike.

It was Grant who courageously balked William Green and his agent, Paul Smith, during the above strike. Green and Tobin had sent Smith to Minneapolis in an effort to break away the oil drivers from the union. Grant stormed into the hall, took over the meeting, and successfully explained to the men what was involved. Smith slunk from the meeting like a whipped dog.

First elected to office in his union as recording secretary in October, 1934, for the next seven

### From Chicago Civil Rights Committee

Typical of the scores of wires from all over the nation to Local 544-CIO on the loss of Brother Grant Dunne was the following from the Chicago Civil Rights Defense Committee: "CHICAGO CIVIL RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE EXTENDS DEEPEST SYMPATHY ON THE TRAGIC DEATH OF YOUR LOYAL AND HEROIC FIGHTER GRANT DUNNE. HIS DEATH IS A STRIKING SYMBOL OF THE RELENTLESS PERSECUTION BY THE BOSSES AND THE FBI OF YOUR UNION FOR ITS COURAGEOUS FIGHT ON BEHALF OF THE DRIVERS."

years until his death Grant served his union in various official capacities, according to the needs of the organization.

#### Aided Labor in Many Ways

He represented the union before various governmental bodies in Washington, giving important testimony which later led to gains for the unemployed and the union movement.

He played an outstanding role in aiding the unemployed, and was Local 544's representative to the Federal Workers Section. He often appeared as spokesman for the unemployed at the Welfare Board and the state capital.

Many times Grant was sent out by his union to aid sister unions throughout the area. He never refused a union assignment to aid workmen and women.

He served his union and his fellow workers to the best of his abilities.

Every worker in Minneapolis, even those in industries far removed from the motor transport industry, owe to Grant Dunne a great deal in the form of higher wages, shorter hours, better conditions and stronger unions. Grant was an implacable enemy of the Citizens Alliance and of all reaction, and a tireless advocate of militant industrial unionism and workers' independent political action.

The achievements of this working-class warrior will live on, and his memory will ever be warm in the hearts of those whom he served so bravely and staunchly.

### Union May Alter Issuance of Organizer

Because of the pending federal trial opening October 20th, which will take the full time of sixteen members of the union board and staff, Local 544-CIO is contemplating changing the frequency of issue of the INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZER. The change would be effective until the end of the trial, which is expected to last at least two months.

We Made Minneapolis a Union Town - - - Let's KEEP IT That Way



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Business Manager DANIEL BURKE Editor MILES B. DUNNE

## For Grant Dunne

Mourn not the dead who in the still earth lie,  
Dust unto dust,  
That calm sweet earth that mothers all who die,  
As all men must.

But rather mourn the apathetic throng,  
The cowed and meek,  
Who see the world's great anguish and its wrong  
And dare not speak.

—RALPH CHAPLIN

## Stassen in Seattle

For years progressive workers have tirelessly pointed out that both old boss-controlled parties, the Republican and Democratic, are alike as Tweedledum and Tweedledee, and that at the slightest threat of independent labor political action the two parties will unite in defense of the privileges and profits of the employing class.

Today, under the shadow of the second imperialist war, the boss politicians are more and more having to give their shell game away. Confronting the solid anti-war sentiments of the masses, a Willkie has to take a position indistinguishable from that of the man whom he campaigned against last year.

Stassen, like Willkie, long ago make up his mind to join the Roosevelt pro-war camp. Whether the initiative came from the White House or the state capitol is unimportant. Stassen signified his position by appointing the "Roosevelt Republican," Joseph Ball, as U. S. Senator to fill the shoes of the late Farmer-Labor Senator Lundeen.

The support to the boss war given by Stassen and Ball, from the heart of the anti-war Middle West, has been of inestimable value to President Roosevelt and Wall Street. Naturally Roosevelt is grateful to Stassen.

Make no mistake, it was Roosevelt who determined that the labor-hating governor of Minnesota should be the featured speaker at the AFL national convention in Seattle this week, and that the AFL sheets should be full of sticky praise for the author of the Slave Labor Act.

To be sure, Tobin, aided by William Green, did the actual maneuvering within the AFL Executive Council to have Stassen invited to Seattle. But Tobin and Green would never have taken such a step without obtaining the approval of the White House.

As V. R. Dunne observed in his address last Friday to the Workers Defense League, Roosevelt has chosen Stassen as his white-haired boy in the 1942 elections, and has made Stassen and Ball responsible for federal patronage in Minnesota.

Stassen may be a white-haired boy to Roosevelt, Tobin, William Green, and the bosses. But we in Minnesota know him best. The workers who have suffered under his Slave Labor Law, the educators who have watched him tear down the school system for his political ends, the Negroes who have seen him impose Jim Crow restrictions, the aged who have lost their homes due to the old age pension law, know how to make their own estimate of Governor Harold Stassen.

It will be sad, rather than amusing, to watch the Minneapolis Central Labor Union and the Labor Review, hitherto in the front ranks of the progressive opposition to Stassen, respond to pressure from Tobin and Roosevelt and betray labor by flopping over to Stassen. First they will do it silently, just as they have let pass unchallenged the brazen move of the AFL Executive Council to invite Stassen to address the Seattle convention. Later they will shamefacedly come out in the open and tell the workers of Minneapolis that Governor Stassen is labor's friend.

This ludicrous and reactionary development will yet come about unless the progressives within the ranks of the Central Labor Union immediately raise their voices and cry halt!

## The Community Fund

Ever since the bosses organized the Community Fund as a device to force the workers to pay for the casualties of capitalism, the Minneapolis Central Labor Union has correctly refused to endorse the Fund.

The Central Labor Union had an abundance of valid reasons for such action. Workers without number have been forced to contribute to the Fund on threat of losing their jobs, the boss taking all the credit for his employees' contributions. The whole concept of private agencies coping with the ocean of misery that results from capitalism is false. Only the federal government has the means and the powers to even begin to do the job. The need of the poor is not for a grudgingly-bestowed charity, BUT FOR JOBS AT DECENT WAGES.

As a device to hook labor's support, the various Community Funds throughout the country this year made arrangements also to collect money for the United Service Organizations, supposed to minister to the needs of the soldiers. Aside from the fact that the USO is a boss-controlled organization in which labor has no voice, and that it is a device whereby reactionaries can extend their influence over the soldiers, it completely fails to meet the needs of the soldiers.

Soldiers are but the sons of workers and farmers in uniform. What they need and are entitled to is not charity but decent wages. The soldiers will not be grateful to organized labor for supporting the USO. The soldiers will be grateful to organized labor if it boldly raises the demand for higher pay for soldiers, for more democracy in the army.

This year, for the first time, the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, under the pressure of war reaction and of

## Grant Dunne Is Buried With Military Honors



The federal government that marked Grant Dunne as one of the victims of its current witch-hunt, accorded the fallen unionist military honors at his burial Tuesday morning in the national cemetery, Fort Snelling. Grant served on the Argonne front in 1918, receiving a severe shell-shock from

which he never recovered and which contributed to his death.

The army honor guard at the left fires the traditional salvo of three rounds. At the right are seen Fenton, Miles and Paul Dunne, and George Froisig.

## Funeral Address

(Continued from page 1)

bloody war caused by the forces of imperialism. He has seen the heavy hands of Roosevelt press on the working-class, smashing at every element of militancy in the movement, driving the masses into war.

Grant had seen the deep injustices committed against his union by Governor Stassen. He had observed the jackal role played by Tobin, betraying the workers as he always has.

Grant saw all the young men of the present generation being shoved into the maw of the war machine. He saw the Roosevelt administration lashing out against the union that Grant belonged to and against the party, the Socialist Workers Party, that Grant belonged to. He saw himself one of the victims of the vicious witch hunts that always precede and accompany imperialist war. The government and the union bureaucrats were persecuting, in Grant, a man who was himself a victim of the First World War.

As Grant saw the approach of America's entrance into the bloody struggle for markets and colonies and

profits, he looked upon his three sons of military age. He thought of the suffering this war might bring to them, as the earlier war had brought to him. He saw his first-born, Claire, a war baby, now grown and about ready to march off to another war.

These sad burdens aggravated the wounds inflicted upon him in mind and body at the Argonne. All of this was more than he could bear.

Let Us March Forward

We are gathered here to say our last farewell to Grant Dunne. We shall cherish his memory. We shall love him for the good he has done. Grant gave all that he had to give to the cause that meant more to him than life itself. He risked his life many times without giving it a second thought. He was a good fighter.

We shall write his name on the banner of his union and his party. And here at his funeral let us strike up once again the forward march to carry that banner onward—in spite of everything—to the final victory of the workers and the free world of emancipated labor.

## Boss 'Pay-triotism' Wilts at Thought Of 6% Profits

Morgenthau Proposal Is Only Gesture to Quiet Workers, Preparation to Hit at Wages

When Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau let loose his little "impromptu" hint that the government might be considering a six percent ceiling on war defense contract profits, he provoked a whole series of Donald Duck quacks from Big Business. "Patriotism" was shed like a dirty old coat as the boss class rose up in defense of its precious profits. Big Business is willing to "sacrifice" anything, even to the last drop of the workers' blood, but it demands that it retain its democratic right to milk the last possible dollar of profit from that sacrifice. Patriotism among the monopolist-industrialists stops just short of their pocket books.

The New York Times, mouthpiece for Big Business, editorialized thus—

"This proposal would not merely be violently disruptive of normal workings of our economic system, but it would directly hinder the successful prosecution of the war."

In other words, without unlimited profits, the boss class won't play. Hitlerism is a danger, true, but the loss of any profits is a far greater danger.

Congress and the boss have conjured up another clever argument against any ceiling on profits. They say that such a system would wreak havoc on the small business corporations.

Suddenly small business is the concern of big business. It must be "saved," after it has already been wrecked by the system of priorities and the allocation of war contracts, controlled by monopoly corporations. The small business man is being impinged on a war, as a warning that if this program is put into effect, this poor little man will be destroyed.

Would Attack Wages  
The same people who are howling to high heaven to stop any proposed ceiling on profits, are the same people who are sounding

Tobinism, has seen fit to endorse the Community Fund. Let every worker recognize this action for what it is—a long step backward for the AFL section of the movement. Despite the CLU's endorsement, the workers themselves continue to have nothing but resentment and contempt for the methods and pretensions of the Community Fund.

reduce the purchasing power of the working class.

The government's plan to increase the federal social security payments will cut deep into every worker's pocketbook.

Doesn't Mean It

Secretary Morgenthau let slip his "six per cent of invested capital" hint during a press conference after his report to the House Banking and Currency Committee. He took the sting out of the "threat" almost immediately by assuring the bosses that he had no intention of introducing such a program to effect this year's profits—that probably such a bill would not be introduced until 1942 or later.

He further indicated that it was not being seriously considered by "evading queries as to whether or not Administration opinion was solidly behind him on the proposal." (New York Times.)

When Roosevelt really sets out to have a program put into effect, he doesn't do it by having his henchmen put out feeble little conjectures. He calls in his wheel horses from both Houses, gives his instructions to all of his spokesmen who have entree to Chambers of Commerce, issues strong press and radio statements, and uses every ship-launching, and uses every program across. He presents a full program to which ever House or Senate Committee has jurisdiction, and then he proceeds to mow down his opposition by any means whatsoever.

On this issue, Roosevelt can afford to let the idea of limiting profits circulate around the country. He knows that such a bill, introduced into congress, would meet with defeat. And he knows that if he is instrumental in putting such a bill up for defeat, he can claim to the great masses of the working people, that he did his best but that congress wouldn't go along.

Roosevelt is his own class's smartest politician.

## St. Helena's Church Smorgasbord Sunday

The benevolent society of St. Helena's church will give a smorgasbord in the school auditorium, 33rd avenue south and 44th street, Sunday, October 12th.

## On the National Picket Line

Marvel Scholl

Recognizing that priority unemployment is one of the biggest problems facing the industrial unions at this moment, President Philip Murray issued a call this week for a conference on October 20, of all affected unions to "coordinate efforts to mitigate the vicious effects of the industrial confusion as much as possible."

President Murray's letter reads in part—

"The CIO has, from time to time, beginning long ago, pointed out that the policies and management of the National Defense Program was creating dangerous industrial and economic dislocation. We warned time and again that the failure to organize in such a way that full production could be established and that supplies of critical materials could be expanded would result in idle plants and increased unemployment. . . . So far, however, there has been a failure to heed the CIO's warnings or to consider its proposals, both general and specific. . . ."

Meanwhile the militant action of the Flint UAW locals—Chevrolet, Buick and Fisher Body—who had worked out a specific plan to alleviate the coming tremendous drop in auto employment as a result of the OPM's order cutting production to 50% of December, 1940, has borne some results.

A conference, in which representatives of the General Motors Corporation, UAW-CIO, and the Office of Production Management all took part, resulted last week in a formal announcement by GMC that it had agreed to a program of "loaning" skilled and unskilled auto workers to defense industry on the basis of seniority, and that these "loaned" workers would not lose their seniority in their home plants. . . .

The plan provides for "loaning" of workers engaged in non-defense tasks to companies in need of skilled and semi-skilled labor for armament work without loss of seniority; for co-operation with the UAW in determining qualifications for transfer to defense assignments; for defense work training; for preference to employees in local industries over workers from other localities; and for specific conditions under which workers "loaned" or laid off will be recalled to their original employer for defense assignment."

Another clause provides that "skilled tradesmen, partially employed or employed at occupations other than their trade or its equivalent in defense usefulness, will be released upon their request with protection of their seniority rights, for full time defense work at their trade."

THE OPM issued a statement on policy for defense hiring and protection of seniority which is slightly different from the previous five statements. It reads—

"RECALL OF EMPLOYEES. An employee loaned or laid off, whether unemployed or currently employed on defense or non-defense work, must report back to the company with which he holds original seniority, if and when called on notice of one week. Recall of employees to defense work presupposes and management will endeavor to provide full time employment, contingent with the availability of essential tools, material and facilities. Skilled tradesmen will be subject to recall only for full time employment at their trades or the equivalent."

"DEFENSE TRAINING. For the purpose of these policies, defense training is to be considered defense employment, provided there is an understanding between the employer and the employee that the employee is being trained for a specific payroll job."

While the adoption of these partial demands of the Flint workers is a step forward, it does not mean that the problem of priority unemployment in the auto industry has been solved. First let us review what were some of the other demands put forward by the Flint locals—

1. That the union have a voice in the geographical plant allocation of defense orders.  
2. That the Buick plants now under construction in Chicago for the assembly of Pratt and Whitney airplane motors be used for something else and that this work be brought to Flint where there

are plenty of workers as well as plenty of plant space.

4. That workers who need additional skill for defense work be trained, under government expense, and that these workers receive a minimum of \$25 a week, the receipt of such compensation not to interfere with their right to receive unemployment compensation.

The OPM plan calls for training of workers for defense work, but it makes no provisions for the compensation these men shall receive, nor does it provide for protection of their right to receive unemployment compensation.

In addition, the plan provides only that there shall be "cooperation" between the union and the management in the matter of deciding upon who is qualified for transfer to defense industry. Not one word about the redistribution of contracts to plants which will soon be shut down, not one word about the geographical location of new plants. And in Flint and the surrounding area, auto production is almost the only industry.

In gaining the right to retain seniority for its members in transfer to defense industry, the union has won the first major battle in this war against wide-spread unemployment. But the fight still remains only in its initial stage.

Of course, the auto barons are not too concerned about the ordered curtailment of their industry. They do not fear the "loss" of profit which such a program seems to indicate because THEY HAVE ALREADY REaped MOST OF THOSE PROFITS. During 1940 the entire car output stood at 272,673. From January 1, 1941 to September 1, 1941 there had been 319,820 cars run at the assembly lines. And the rate of day-by-day production up to the present, makes the union fear that wide-spread unemployment will result far ahead of the December 1 curtailment date.

All of the auto companies hold huge defense contracts—contracts which they have not even, in most cases, begun to fill. In the entire GMC system, there are only 45,000 workers engaged in defense work. Those new plants which the auto industrialists have built have been built by amortization of the government, and they have been located in far-flung, isolated, non-union communities.

Recently Representative Tolson was sent to Detroit to conduct an investigation into the auto production curtailment problem, from the point of view of unemployment, etc. UAW President R. J. Thomas sent a brief to this committee in which he set forth many facts, among which was definite placing of responsibility for the dislocation of industry squarely upon the shoulders of the industrialists. He said—

"Major auto companies preferred not to tamper with their regular productive equipment. Last winter . . . they were engaged in a record-smashing passenger car production and sales campaign. That brought big profits out of the defense prosperity. But last winter's 'business as usual' is going to mean 'unemployment as usual' for auto workers."

Thomas also points out that the corporations' unwillingness to retool their existing plants, their desire for new aircraft plants and new machine tools, springs from their desire to be able to compete with one another after the war, in the manufacture of commercial aircraft.

Economists could probably talk for hours explaining the intricate reasons for the present chaos and confusion of industrial dislocation. But when it all boils down to plain every-day language, the real reason is the greed and avidity of monopoly capital, the boss class. The big bosses are willing to "sacrifice" anything—except the stupendous profits which this defense program is netting them. They are "patriotic" only to that extent

## CIO Drive In Austin Vote Strife

AUSTIN, MINN.—Lumber drivers, members of Motor Transport and Allied Workers Industrial Union CIO, have voted to strike this week unless their demand for a wage increase of \$7.50. The vote was filed with State Conciliator September 29.

Last Wednesday unionists met with the H. B. McIlvaine, from office, in a conciliation session offered only a wage of 5c hourly, which was rejected.

All members of the union are urged to picket fuel and building material during the strike. Besides the \$7.50 the men are demanding one-half for overtime, for Sundays and holidays they not be forced to day afternoon.

"The cost of living advanced by leaps and bounds," the union says. "The \$7.50 per week is not enough," the union says. "The increase will permit support themselves and a manner to which the title."

The union movement, with interest with the union's crooked labor Blair, will take in this involving a CIO drive."

## 200,000 March At Funeral of Nine Workers

MEXICO CITY—Twenty thousand men and women participated in the funeral parade for the nine murdered by the Mexican government during a cold-blooded massacre of members of the Workers Union by the army earlier.

Nine men were killed, more men and women wounded in Mexico. The wanton murder of Mexican public opinion any other occurrence efforts of Washington to Mexican people to return properties to the American monopolists.

Pressure from the strong that President Cárdenas of Roosevelt's diplomacy been forced to order an end of the shooting.

where they do not find their books involved.

And just as there one real reason for employment in the greatest industrial country has ever seen there only one way that morose—exaggeration of all industry, to be managed under control. That is the for the working class.

## ORGANIZERS WANT A

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VERY GOOD '36 DODGE sacrifice at \$300.00. 1936 coupe, very cash; '29 Chevrolet, overhauled, \$45 cash; roadster, good motor, battery, \$35 cash. Private party. 4617

LIKE NEW, gray wool fur jacket. Size 14. Also green coat, size 16, \$5. Walnut

LARGE ELECTROLUX fur coat, size 16; vacuum cleaner; Electric cooker, 6 new. DR. 4610.

\$165 STENOTYPE course for \$30; double Iver-Johnson shotgun \$12. WA. 3737.

## UNION MEETING SCHEDULE Motor Transport and Allied Workers Industrial Union Local 544-CIO

OCTOBER MEETING SCHEDULE	
Wednesday, October 1—Sausage; Petroleum	Sunday, October 12—Over-city picket, drivers who come under contract, 2 p. m.
Thursday, October 2—Greenhouse; Independent Truck Owners	Monday, October 23—Store; Coal, Paper and
Friday, October 3—Job Stewards	Thursday, October 19—Avening Newspaper, 10 p. m.
Monday, October 13—General Membership	Friday, October 17—Job Stewards
Tuesday, October 14—Lumber	Monday, October 27—Spring Festival
Wednesday, October 18—Market; Wholesale Liquor	Tuesday, October 28—Ball
Friday, October 10—Wholesale Grocery	Thursday, October 25—Trade Warehouse; Wholesale Dry
	Friday, October 24—Cold and Produce
	Saturday, October 26—Lumber
	Sunday, October 27—Lumber